

LOUISVILLE EVENING BULLETIN.

VOLUME 6.

LOUISVILLE, KY., MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 19, 1857.

NUMBER 93.

EVENING BULLETIN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE,
THIRD STREET, BETWEEN JEFFERSON AND GREEN.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.—In Advance.—Daily Journal \$10; Country Daily \$6; Tri-Weekly \$3; Evening Bulletin \$5, if mailed \$4; Weekly Bulletin \$1.
CLUB PRICES.—15 ADVANCE.—5 Country Dailies or Tri-Weeklies for \$25; Weekly—1 copy 2 cents; 2 copies 1 year \$5; 6 copies \$12; 12 copies or more \$1 50 each. Weekly Bulletin—11 copies for \$10.

Papers sent by mail are payable in advance.
When the Daily, Country Daily, or Tri-Weekly is to be discontinued (paid in advance at the time subscribed for), the subscriber must order, otherwise it will be continued at our option, until paid for and stopped, as has been our custom.

If not paid, it must be paid at the time of discontinuance, or at our option, if party is going to each for each.

Remittances by mail, in "registered" letters, at our risk.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL FOR REGULAR ADVERTISERS.

One square, 10 lines.....\$1 00

Do, each additional.....25

Do, one week.....2 50

Do, two weeks.....5 00

Do, three weeks.....7 50

Do, four weeks.....10 00

Do, five weeks.....12 50

Do, six weeks.....15 00

Do, seven weeks.....17 50

Do, eight weeks.....20 00

Do, nine weeks.....22 50

Do, ten weeks.....25 00

Do, eleven weeks.....27 50

Do, twelve weeks.....30 00

Do, thirteen weeks.....32 50

Do, fourteen weeks.....35 00

Do, fifteen weeks.....37 50

Do, sixteen weeks.....40 00

Do, seventeen weeks.....42 50

Do, eighteen weeks.....45 00

Do, nineteen weeks.....47 50

Do, twenty weeks.....50 00

Do, twenty-one weeks.....52 50

Do, twenty-two weeks.....55 00

Do, twenty-three weeks.....57 50

Do, twenty-four weeks.....60 00

Do, twenty-five weeks.....62 50

Do, twenty-six weeks.....65 00

Do, twenty-seven weeks.....67 50

Do, twenty-eight weeks.....70 00

Do, twenty-nine weeks.....72 50

Do, thirty weeks.....75 00

Do, thirty-one weeks.....77 50

Do, thirty-two weeks.....80 00

Do, thirty-three weeks.....82 50

Do, thirty-four weeks.....85 00

Do, thirty-five weeks.....87 50

Do, thirty-six weeks.....90 00

Do, thirty-seven weeks.....92 50

Do, thirty-eight weeks.....95 00

Do, thirty-nine weeks.....97 50

Do, forty weeks.....100 00

Do, forty-one weeks.....102 50

Do, forty-two weeks.....105 00

Do, forty-three weeks.....107 50

Do, forty-four weeks.....110 00

Do, forty-five weeks.....112 50

Do, forty-six weeks.....115 00

Do, forty-seven weeks.....117 50

Do, forty-eight weeks.....120 00

Do, forty-nine weeks.....122 50

Do, fifty weeks.....125 00

Do, fifty-one weeks.....127 50

Do, fifty-two weeks.....130 00

Do, fifty-three weeks.....132 50

Do, fifty-four weeks.....135 00

Do, fifty-five weeks.....137 50

Do, fifty-six weeks.....140 00

Do, fifty-seven weeks.....142 50

Do, fifty-eight weeks.....145 00

Do, fifty-nine weeks.....147 50

Do, sixty weeks.....150 00

Do, sixty-one weeks.....152 50

Do, sixty-two weeks.....155 00

Do, sixty-three weeks.....157 50

Do, sixty-four weeks.....160 00

Do, sixty-five weeks.....162 50

Do, sixty-six weeks.....165 00

Do, sixty-seven weeks.....167 50

Do, sixty-eight weeks.....170 00

Do, sixty-nine weeks.....172 50

Do, seventy weeks.....175 00

Do, seventy-one weeks.....177 50

Do, seventy-two weeks.....180 00

Do, seventy-three weeks.....182 50

Do, seventy-four weeks.....185 00

Do, seventy-five weeks.....187 50

Do, seventy-six weeks.....190 00

Do, seventy-seven weeks.....192 50

Do, seventy-eight weeks.....195 00

Do, seventy-nine weeks.....197 50

Do, eighty weeks.....200 00

Do, eighty-one weeks.....202 50

Do, eighty-two weeks.....205 00

Do, eighty-three weeks.....207 50

Do, eighty-four weeks.....210 00

Do, eighty-five weeks.....212 50

Do, eighty-six weeks.....215 00

Do, eighty-seven weeks.....217 50

Do, eighty-eight weeks.....220 00

Do, eighty-nine weeks.....222 50

Do, ninety weeks.....225 00

Do, ninety-one weeks.....227 50

Do, ninety-two weeks.....230 00

Do, ninety-three weeks.....232 50

Do, ninety-four weeks.....235 00

Do, ninety-five weeks.....237 50

Do, ninety-six weeks.....240 00

Do, ninety-seven weeks.....242 50

Do, ninety-eight weeks.....245 00

Do, ninety-nine weeks.....247 50

Do, one hundred weeks.....250 00

county and city bonds can surely be sold at a fair price, or at any rate for sufficient to finish the portion of the road to which they have been particularly appropriated, and then there will be no difficulty in procuring, by the sale of the Company's own bonds, ample means to complete the whole line of road. There are no better securities to be found than these city and county bonds. They are far better than nineteen-twentieths of the State bonds which command fair prices. They are not dependent for payment of principal or interest upon popular caprice. They are protected by our State constitution and laws, and not only may the payment of them be enforced without difficulty through the courts if necessary, but there is barely a possibility that an occasion for thus enforcing payment will ever arise. From the very day of their issue a tax is levied and regularly collected sufficient to pay the interest upon them annually, and to pay the principal at maturity. They are the best and soundest securities that have ever been placed in the market, and with proper efforts will surely command good prices.

We hope that henceforth an effort will be made to push this enterprise with all possible rapidity, and that nothing will be left undone which can be accomplished to complete it at the earliest possible period. We want the road now. It will be worth infinitely more to the city than many times the amount of appropriations already made for its construction.

In the late debate in the House of Representatives upon the charge, made by the editor of the New York Times, as to the attempts of members of Congress to bribe each other, the Hon. A. K. Marshall of Kentucky is reported as having said:

I care not whether he be the ex-Lieut. Governor, or the Lieut. Governor, or Governor of the State of New York. That character, whatever it may have been, is merged into that of the editor of a parlor newspaper. I look upon him in that light and in no other. He stands before this House as the editor of a newspaper influenced and controlled by all the interests which we know do control men in that position; and I ask this body whether it does not become them, their own dignity and honor, to base the investigation upon such information as is given to them by a member of their own body, in preference to basing it upon an editorial in a newspaper, no matter whether it emanates from a Governor or a Lieut. Governor. He is the editor of a newspaper, and I would not pay any man of that character the sort of respect which such action would seem to do.

We like Dr. Marshall very well, but his being a member of Congress gives him no right to sue at editors as a class. To be sure, editors can afford to be sneered at by members of Congress, but members of Congress, considering how they are generally made, can ill afford to sneer at them. When Wm. Penn, the Governor of Pennsylvania, was traveling in a portion of the State where he was not known, a fellow, in whose presence the Quaker Governor presumed to wear his hat, exclaimed with an air of offended dignity, "Sir, I would have you know that I am a justice of the peace." "Well, friend," said the Governor in his quiet way, "I make such things as these."

Most certainly there are many miserable creatures connected with the American press, yet there are several editors in this country, each of whom has exerted a deeper and stronger and more enduring and more salutary influence upon the great mind of the nation than any member of the House of Representatives that Kentucky has sent to Washington city since Henry Clay represented her in that body.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

TO THE MEMORY OF JAMES H. MORGAN.

Died Dec. 18th, 1856.

Ah, thou wast full of childhood's joy,
And radiant with the flush of youth,
Thou wast on thy spirit high,
Of generous trust and noble truth!
Thou'rt gone, a fairer home to bless
Of innocence and happiness.

Oh, hadst thou still with us remained,
Vision of promise, fair as brief!
How sure thy purity were stained
With earthly passion or with grief!
Now no dark envious breath can rise
To dim thy lustre in the skies.

Beloved one! thy radiant glance—
I fondly think upon it now;
A fairer light than earth can give
Was seated on thy gentle brow,
Reflected from that world above,
Where all is light and life and love.

We need no tablet on thy tomb
To blaze forth how much we mourn;
Earth, fragrant with thy vernal bloom,
Thy lonely dwelling shall adorn,
Where opening flowers and buds shall be
The only emblems meet for thee.

Thy'll miss thee oft at hearth and home,
And, often at the eventide,
Thy mother's yearning heart will roam
To seek thee, dear one, by her side.
But gone! her brightest earthly joy,
Her youngest and her fairest boy.

While gazing on that jewelled crown
That decks thy Saviour's glorious brow,
And wondering at that matchless love
That saved and blest and called thee now,
Thou'lt know that next to His above
Lives, breathes, and burns a mother's love.

Departed spirit, shed thy light
On thy dear mother's falling tears;
Starless and dreary were the night
Of her declining, fading years.
Were not that glorious promise given
To meet her lost ones all in Heaven.

And oft, oh oft, in vision blest,
Sweet spirit, visit her repose,
And bear her from the world of rest
A healing balm for all her woes.
What form more lovely could be given
Than thine to lift her soul to Heaven!

[For the Louisville Journal.]

TO G. D. P.

A NEW YEAR'S GREETING.

Of happiness a golden store,
To G. D. P. forevermore.

Cheerful thought, and pleasant dream,
May distant hopes be what they seem.
May every care and burden fly,
Joy flash his cheek and light his eye.

Firm be his step as Hercules',
His paper speed as land and sea;
Admire many, friends not few;
Defender One, the Just and True.

Thine then thy greeting, Will thou hear?
I wish to thee, a happy year!

R. W. B****.

CLAY VILLAGE, JAN. 1, 1857.

It is a singular fact that yesterday, which was characterized by such severity of cold, was the fifth anniversary of the coldest day experienced in this latitude for a great number of years. Many persons will remember the 18th of January, 1852—by certain frost-marks and tingling sensations about their limbs.

THE HISTORY OF FRANCE FROM THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE PRESENT TIME. By Thomas Wright, Esq., M. A., F. S. A., &c., corresponding member of the Imperial Institute of France, and author of the "History of Scotland," the "History of Ireland," &c., &c. Illustrated with beautiful steel engravings, in the highest style of art. Printed by the London Printing and Publishing Company.

This work is intended to supply to the English and American public what has not hitherto been given to them, that is a complete and comprehensive history of France. From the time of the decline of the Roman Empire until the present France has occupied a conspicuous place among the great nations, and yet there has not hitherto been published in the English language an accurate and succinct history of a people and country which has exercised such a vast influence upon the events of the past and present. The London Publishing Company have employed for the purpose of preparing this history, Mr. Thomas Wright, a celebrated historian, intimate with French history and antiquities. It will be a very interesting and valuable publication.

The work will be printed with beautiful large type on imperial 8vo., in fifty-four numbers of 48 pages each, and embellished with splendid steel engravings of subjects selected from the Royal Gallery of Paintings at Versailles, and other national repositories of art in France, besides private collections. Each number of 48 pages will cost 25 cents. Mr. S. Davis, who is the canvassing agent for this and other standard works printed by the London Publishing Company, is now in Louisville and will call upon our citizens for subscriptions to this work.

THE CONTRASTS OF LIFE.—The theater was crowded with a fashionable audience on Friday night. Elegant dresses and magnificent jewels flashed in the brilliant light. All was bright and beautiful—all gaiety and gladness. Every countenance was wreathed with smiles—care sat upon no brow. Without the storm raged violently, and hundreds of poor hackmen and ill-clad boys shivered in the nipping air and before the blinding snow. Within a square of the temple of Thebes, where music and play and witicism gave happiness to a thousand hearts, there sat crouched before scanty fires a dozen families, almost nude, and half famishing.

Life in a city like ours, especially in this season of the year, presents an abundance of such sorrowful contrasts. We might moralize upon them *ad infinitum*; but prefer pinioning our wealthy citizens with a simple fact like that noted above. It is as well to indulge in complaints at their disposition of the superior fortunes that they possess. Rather let them employ it as it best suits their tastes, so that they are rational and refined. But while thus enjoying all that wealth can bestow, should they not remember their less favored fellow citizens? Let each one say of the poor man, "is he not a brother," and act toward him as the generous impulses of fraternity dictate.

ARIZONA.—The National Intelligencer says that the committee on Territories in the House of Representatives are prepared to report against the memorial praying the creation of a new Territorial government over the inhabitants of the Mesilla purchase. The objection is that the population, variously estimated at from two to ten thousand, is not sufficient to justify the expense of such a government. The committee are of opinion that relief can be afforded the citizens in another way, and have prepared a bill to provide for the appointment of a Surveyor General, with a view to define and settle conflicting land titles, and also to provide for a representation of the people in the Legislature of New Mexico.

The same committee are also prepared to report against the separation of the territory of Carson Valley from the jurisdiction of Utah. The reasons assigned are that this arrangement would make California too unwieldy, and that relief can be afforded to the memorialists by the proper enforcement of laws contemplated to be enacted against polygamy.

WOOD FOR THE POOR.—Col. Stephen Ormsby, living eight miles from the city, requests us to say that people wanting wood for the poor may come or send to his place and get as much as they please for the mere cutting and hauling. It can be brought in either upon the Westport road, or upon the railroad.

Mr. O'Bannon, living near O'Bannon's Depot, requests us to say that he has twenty-five cords to spare for the poor, and that if persons will cut it he will haul it to the depot without charge.

MISSION TO THE CHRISTIAN UNIONS IN EUROPE. Mr. Chauncey Langdon, of Washington, Secretary of the First Central Committee of the Young Men's Christian Confederation of the United States and British Provinces, sailed on the 3d inst., in the steamer Baltic, on a tour among the Christian Associations of Europe, to which mission he was appointed by the late Convention of the American Association at Montreal.

We have seen in Brownlow's Tennessee Whig a very strong article in favor of the Southern Pacific Railroad. It is written with all the vigor, directness, energy, and vigorous common sense for which Parson B. is remarkable. We trust that he will continue his noble efforts in behalf of the great enterprise, for his influence is deservedly very powerful.

NO ARRESTS.—The police keep busily engaged in prying about the city, but without much success. They discover very little crime, but an almost incredible amount of wretchedness and destitution. During Saturday and yesterday not a single person was returned to the watch-house as an offender.

Coal has been even scarcer and dearer in Cincinnati than here, yet the people of that city have managed after all to get greatly the advantage of us in regard to that great necessary of life, as will be seen from the following from the Cincinnati Commercial:

The first installment of coal for the city arrived yesterday, and will be sold at the depot for twenty-five cents. Mr. Eggleston arrived last evening from Chillicothe and the Zaleski mines, and from him we learn that a supply of 5,000 bushels per day has been secured, and it will be called at twenty-five cents at the depot, which is the exact cost. The Railroad Companies have seconded Mr. Eggleston's efforts, apparently to the extent of their ability. The Directors of the Little Miami Road have stated that, if the amount of coal offered at Levee and Morrow demands greater facilities, every passenger train, save the day Express, will be withdrawn to afford the necessary machinery.

THE WEATHER.—THE RIVER.—After snowing nearly all day Saturday, the weather at night turned very cold, and since it has been colder than at any time this season. The thermometer at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, stood at 5 degrees degrees above zero, and it did not rise above 10 during the day. At 6 o'clock last evening it stood at 8 degrees above and at 12 o'clock last night at 3 degrees below zero.

The Jeffersonville ferry-boat run until 12 o'clock on Saturday night to keep the river from freezing over, when she broke a pump and had to lie over. Yesterday about 10 o'clock she left Jeffersonville with the railroad passengers and mails for this side, but was nearly five hours in effecting a landing. The difficulty was caused by the prevalence of a strong north wind, which had accumulated the ice on the Kentucky shore, and through it the ferry boat had to force a passage. It was the intention to run the boat throughout last night.

The Cincinnati Marine Association and board of underwriters have resolved to break up the ice in that harbor and unload the boats, the expenses to be defrayed jointly.

The New York Herald has very important intelligence from Japan. A grand convocation of the dignitaries of the empire has decided to permit no foreigner to visit the interior; therefore the efforts of the English, Russians and Americans to open trade with that country have proved of no avail. The Japanese simply supply our vessels with necessities, and receive in payment only gold and silver. The Dutch, on the contrary, are in high favor, and enjoy a monopoly of foreign traffic. The Japanese are making rapid progress in naval knowledge, and they have appropriated two million and a half of dollars for getting up a fleet of vessels of war, on the European plan, to be commanded by Dutch naval officers. Four of the vessels are to be screw steamers.

A NARROW ESCAPE.—In the Criminal Court a few days since a man named Burns was arraigned for stealing. His counsel plead guilty for him, and then the accused made a statement to the jury. From this it became evident that he was not guilty, but had actually no complicity in the crime. The Judge requested him to withdraw his plea, which he did, and the examination having been had, the jury acquitted him.

Prisoners would do well to beware how they allow lawyers to enter pleas for them.

CRIMINAL COURT.—The following were the proceedings of the Circuit Court on Saturday: Samuel Heimann, for killing John Stammer. Bail required in \$1,200 and the case continued.

James Johnson, for stealing a lot of silverware from J. A. Williamson. Case continued.

Wm. H. Collins, for attempting a rape on his daughter. Fined \$100 and sent to jail for ten days.

Anne Noyes and Mary Nay for stealing goods from Carter & Smith. Convicted and sent to the penitentiary for one year.

COAL FROM AHOOD.—Our people are obliged to resort to all kinds of expedients in order to obtain supplies of fuel. On Friday several car loads of coal were received from the interior of Indiana via the Jeffersonville railroad; and yesterday morning a further supply was anticipated. One of our dealers has made arrangements to receive coal from Evansville by railroad. It is consequently held at high rates, and very inadequately supplies the great demand of our manufacturing establishments.

CAPT. HARTSTEIN.—Positive information has been received in New York, from high authority at Washington, that Capt. Hartstein will return home in the steamship Washington, which left Southampton on the 31st ult., and not in the Retribution, as was expected. The Washington will be about eighteen days making the passage. The reasons assigned by Capt. Hartstein for declining the generous invitation of the British government were satisfactory to the latter.

On the night of the 10th, an affray occurred at the Metropolitan restaurant, Memphis, between Capt. Wm. Powell and G. W. Reddick, barkeeper, in which the former was shot through the body, and the wound proved mortal. Reddick was slightly wounded by a shot fired by a man named White, a friend of Powell. A fourth man named John Jones was also engaged in the affray. Powell has a family in Patterson, N. J.

The intense cold of yesterday interfered very considerably with the religious services in the various city churches. Most of them were very scantily supplied with fuel—and the devotional fervor of our people is scarcely sufficient to supply the lack of fire. There is one pleasant matter connected with this state of affairs, and that is preachers are compelled to be more vigorous in their oratory, and have to shorten the length of their sermons.

An enterprising specimen of "Young America," aged eight years, arrived in this city one day last week, having walked all the distance from Bardstown. He had decamped from St. Joseph's College, near that place. Mr. George Richardson, of the morning train, kindly took him to Lexington, and then forwarded him to Covington, where his parents reside.

DETAINED.—The train of cars from this city to Lexington met with an accident on Saturday evening by the breaking of a wheel. The down train was consequently detained and did not reach here until 2 o'clock Sunday morning. It may be supposed that the passengers suffered somewhat in the furious snow-storm; but they were well provided for and sheltered in comfortable cars.

The New Orleans papers publish an eloquent letter from Rev. T. Clapp, now residing here, in which he tendered his resignation of pastor of the First Congregational Unitarian Church in that city, in consequence of ill-health. Mr. C. has been pastor of that church for thirty-five years.

FUEL FOR THE POOR.—We are pleased to learn that at a called session of the General Council on Saturday night, the sum of two thousand dollars was appropriated to be expended in the purchase of fuel for the poor.

THE MINNESOTA LAND BILL.—This measure, which has gained sudden notoriety from the investigation connected with it, is an act granting public lands to aid in the construction of 1,600 miles of railway.

KANSAS.—The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says:

It is not the intention of Congress to take any action at this session upon the affairs of Kansas—neither upon the territorial laws nor any bill preparatory to the admission of the Territory as a State. I learn that the Territorial Legislature of Kansas will not, at their session this winter, provide for the call of a convention to frame a State constitution. At the next session of Congress it is intended to pass an act authorizing the people of the Territory, if their number should warrant it, to form a State constitution. There is no probability of the occurrence of any difficulty in Kansas, meanwhile, except what may grow out of a conflict between the United States authorities and the land grabbers.

The Free State Legislature, which met at Topeka on the 6th, adjourned until the second Tuesday in June next.

We understand that Mr. Taliaferro, road-master on the Frankfort railroad, was presented with a splendid gold watch on Saturday, by the hands employed under his direction. Mr. T. has resigned his office.

BURGLARY.—The hardware and cutlery store of F. L. Evans, at Cincinnati, was broken into on Friday morning and two hundred dozen of the finest quality of penknives stolen. The property was worth one thousand dollars.

A four mile race over the Metairie course at New Orleans on the 10th was won by Kenner's Minnow, beating Bingham's Tom McGuffin and Westmore's Prudhomme. Time, 8:13—3:08.

INDIANA BANKS.—There is evidently trouble brewing among the free banks of Indiana. The Indianapolis Journal has the following:

The failure of the Gramercy is attributable to speculations in State stocks, in Wall street operations, and not to the failure of any Bank to pay claims held by the Gramercy Bank.

The owners of the Gramercy were, also, the owners of the Shawnee Bank at Attica. That Bank is now placed in the list of suspended and broken banks.

The Gramercy owned four Illinois Banks, one of which we noticed yesterday as having failed. Illinois money is generally discredited, not on account of the connection of the Gramercy with several of the Banks of that State particularly, but because a feeling of distrust has been prevalent for some time in reference to their solvency. Some of our merchants receive Illinois money, but all the banks throw it out or discount it heavily.

Some intimations having been made to the effect that Mr. Nixon, President of the Gramercy Bank, was connected with the Bedford branch of the Bank of the State of Indiana, and that the branch might be affected by his failure, we have inquired into the facts and understand they are substantially as follows:

Mr. Nixon had purchased a considerable amount of the stocks of the Bank, and had been, a short time since, elected its President. Within a few days he had, by plausible representations to the Cashier, and taking advantage of his official position as President, obtained some \$20,000 of the funds of the Branch, which he took to Lafayette and used for the purposes of the Gramercy Bank. This fact coming to the knowledge of the State Board, Judge Smith, the attorney of the Bank, was sent on Tuesday night to Lafayette, where he found Mr. Nixon, and required his immediate resignation of the Presidency of the Branch, on pain of expulsion or the suspension of the Branch, and the appointment of a Receiver. Mr. Nixon accordingly resigned early on Wednesday morning, and in the course of the same day the Gramercy Bank made an assignment.

The amount taken from the Branch by Nixon is amply secured by his lien on the stocks held by him. The Branch is sound and in excellent

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 19, 1857.

Under the title of "Lively Times," the Viroqua (Badax connty, Wis.,) Times says: "In Viroqua, at present, six or seven daily stage lines are coming to a focus here. The line that should pass up the Mississippi on the ice is compelled to pass through here until the ice gets stronger. And if the present moderate weather should continue a month the ice will be of little use to them this winter."

The House Committee on Patents to-day agreed upon a unanimous report against the extension of the Woodworth planing machine patent. This buries the case, which its proprietors abandoned some time ago.

The rumor that Lord Elgin is coming here as Minister from Great Britain is not credited in diplomatic circles, because, having been Governor General of Canada, to accept an Ambassadorship would be to take a lower position, instead of advancing in the line of promotion.

A San Francisco paper, in giving an account of a trip across the plains, during which the party had a battle with the Indians, says that "Poor Keddy," one of the party, "who was fast giving out from his wounds, begged us to leave him and save ourselves." As the party were leaving the wounded man to his fate, the writer says: "He desired us to give him some matches, a piece of tobacco, and to pray for him."

GLYCERINE CREAM AND PATY'S COLD CREAM,
for chapped hands, for sale at

Jan 15 j&b 539 Main street, opposite the Bank of Ky.
 Second-hand Piano-Fortes taken in exchange at the

EVENING BULLETIN.

[From this morning's Journal.]

ADDITIONAL BY THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.
New York, Jan. 17.

The Bogue Forts were captured, foreign factories vacated, and property to a large amount burned. Commerce paralyzed.

Prussia and Switzerland continue their warlike preparations, but recent intelligence is favorable. The demands of Prussia are diminishing, and it is reported that Napoleon made conciliatory offers of arrangement with the Federal authorities.

A Prussian journal says that the American envoy offered a loan of twenty millions to Switzerland in case of need.

Austria strongly protests against the war. The Federal Assembly met at Bern on the 27th. The President made a warlike speech. The Council asked leave to exert the necessary measures for defense, for unlimited credit, and permission to contract a loan of thirty millions.

The Württemberg Chambers protest against the passage of the Prussian troops across their territory. The first troops passed through Bern on the 22d on their way to Basle; 15,000 are en route to Rheineast and the same number to Schaffhausen.

It is said that Count Kessel, Russian ambassador to Paris, formally agreed to the Bessarabian frontier, as proposed by the allies.

The London Observer, the Government journal, says arrangements are nearly completed for the full resumption of diplomatic relations with the United States, and that the minister selected will probably arrive at Washington before the 4th of March. No name is given, but the Observer says, that, when known, it will be well received on both sides of the Atlantic.

There are rumors in France of another loan. Eighteen hundred Swiss residents of Paris have demanded passports home.

Several French ships of war are fitting out for China.

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.
Saturday's Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.

Senate not in session today.

House.—A bill was introduced granting lands to New Mexico, Kansas, and Missouri for railroad purposes.

On motion of Mr. Greenwood, a resolution was adopted calling on the President for a complete list of persons charged with the disbursement of the public money who have failed for more than twelve months to settle their accounts, and the reasons for such neglect.

The House, by 93 against 81, tabled the Senate bill allowing fishing bounties to six vessels which failed to complete their voyages.

The House was brought to an abrupt adjournment by the sudden illness of Mr. Giddings.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.

Kingman and Pike, correspondents of the press, and Mr. Chase, of New York, ex-member of Congress, were today examined by the corruption investigating committee.

Mr. Giddings, while earnestly discussing a private bill in the House this afternoon, was seen to put his hand to his head and fall into his seat, being seized with apoplexy of the heart. Members and spectators were at once thrown into the highest state of alarm, the Speaker and numerous Representatives crying out to those who pressed around Mr. Giddings, to stand back and give him air. Amid the excitement an adjournment ensued. Mr. Giddings was removed to the lobby, where he was attended by several members, who are physicians. He was for some minutes insensible, but was restored to consciousness, though he evidently suffered intensely. He was then carried on a sofa to the Speaker's room, where several city physicians were summoned, and much attention was bestowed on the patient. His condition is considered extremely critical.

Second Dispatch, 10 P. M.—Mr. Giddings was removed from the Capitol to his lodgings this evening. The prospects of his recovery are improving. The present attack is much more severe than a former similar one.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 17.

The Republican Senatorial caucus, at the second ballot, cast votes as follows: Judge Howe 26, D. Holton 21, Judge Doolittle 9, scattering 10. Adjourned to Monday evening.

[Special Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14, 1857.

The Alleged Corruptions.—Pennsylvania Senator. The Turf.—The Public Lands.—Minnesota, &c.

Intense interest prevails in all circles to learn the precise facts concerning the alleged corrupt combinations of members of Congress and that amiable class of patriots, "the lobby agents," for the purpose of passing or preventing the passage of measures through Congress. Nothing has yet been done by the committee whose duty it is to inquire into the charges, with the exception of summoning witnesses; not a few of whom will be commanded to appear. Some who know the most about such corruptions are probably the most involved in the dishonorable transactions, and no rule of law can compel them to criminate themselves, if indeed their identity can be ascertained. As the correspondent and the editor of the New York Daily Times were foremost in accusing members of such corrupt practices, they, of course, will be summoned to tell the truth, so far as their ability will admit, and it may be that their revelations will shed abundant light on this now dark subject. If it be established by investigation that such corrupt combinations exist, and that members of Congress are implicated to the extent charged, the House will be compelled to purge the body of the criminals. Public opinion, if no other power, will drive them to this course. I cannot, however, believe that the committee will be able to make any great discoveries—honest men as the members of it are, and accustomed to deal with the unfortunate occupants of the duck in criminal courts.

What the result of the United States Senatorial election in Pennsylvania would be, was foreshadowed in a former letter. Therein I stated that it was by no means certain that Col. Forney would be honored, but that Simon Cameron might win the prize. There is some doubt here as to whether Forney was indeed the choice of Mr. Buchanan, as two months or less ago the President elect expressed a preference for Mr. Foster. But perhaps he changed his mind, or was content that Forney should be "wounded" in the house of his friends, "discovering" that he is not unanimously popular with the Democracy. Who knows the secret purposes of Old Buck?

When the intelligence arrived here that Simon Cameron had triumphed, his "Republican" friends in Congress were thrown into ecstasies of delight, and everybody was surprised; for the telegraph only a day or two ago brought positive information that Forney would win the prize. His friends are chaffing, but there is no remedy.

The bill to reduce the duties on imports and for other purposes is now under consideration, and the Hon. Humphrey Marshall presides with dignity and ability over the committee of the whole on the state of the Union. He to-day endeavored to confine one of the gentlemen who occupied the floor to the discussion of the subject immediately pending, and would have succeeded had not the members been touched with pity for the speaker, who for weeks had been puffed up with a party speech which threatened to burst his boiler, and generously permitted him to "let it off." The debate will doubtless be conducted hereafter in accordance with the rule which prohibits irrelevant remarks.

It is a singular but generally well known fact that while foreign nations are pinched for funds, we have for national purposes more than the administration of the General Government requires. Consequently, it is now proposed by the new tariff bill to reduce the annual receipts ten millions of dollars. One of the means to this end is the enlargement of the list of free articles, with a view, incidentally, to protect domestic manufactures. To this no true American can object.

At present the territory of Minnesota is connected with the States of Iowa and Wisconsin in the matter of the public land surveys; but as that territory is fast filling up, additional measures have become necessary to facilitate the present and prospective surveys, with a view to the accommodation of settlers. It is a fact that the deputy land officers have now to travel from three to seven hundred miles over that vast extent of country, in the performance of their appropriate duties. Hence it has become actually necessary to disconnect Minnesota from the dis-

trict of Iowa and Wisconsin. Minnesota comprises the remains, or exterior parts of the country out of which the States of Iowa and Wisconsin were formed, and contains ninety-one millions of acres of public lands. The propriety of erecting a new and exclusive district for Minnesota is therefore, apparent. That the result of the deliberations of the committee on the Public Lands will be favorable scarcely admits of a doubt.

VERITAS.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

THE REV. MR. DENISON'S STATEMENTS AND "EAGLES FROM DUCK EGGS."

We have, in our former notices of Mr. Denison, exposed the character of his unprovoked and inexcusable attack upon the cause of Revision and its friends, at the anniversary of the Louisville and Vicinity Bible Society, and of his manifold misrepresentations of that cause and of its friends, for which he has not the shadow of evidence nor reason. In pursuance of our promise, we proceed now to notice what he intended should be grave criminalizations of the Revision Association, in order to dispose of them before we investigate those pretensions to scholarship, of which Mr. Denison makes rather an ostentatious display, considering the amount of capital he has invested in these matters.

First: Mr. Denison charged that in the discussion with five clergymen we had seen good of deliberate misrepresentation in stating that a committee of the American Bible Society, in 1851, had reported nearly twenty-four thousand errors in the copies of the authorized version in present use. The following is the language we used in the discussion: "These clergymen know that the Bible Society has been for years circulating Bibles which that Society, in 1851, acknowledged had nearly twenty-four thousand errors in them. A learned committee of that Society reported this fact in 1851, and we have the report now before us." This is the ground-work of Mr. Denison's contemptible calumny upon the Revision Association, and his paltry excuse for it is that we did not say that the committee reported that the mass of the errors were unimportant! We did not say a word as to whether the committee considered them important or unimportant, and therefore we did nothing to mislead any one. The simple fact was announced that the committee reported that number of errors, and this statement even Mr. Denison does not call in question. It would have been gross inconsistency in us to assume that any errors in the Word of God are unimportant; consequently we resorted to no subterfuge as to the nature of the errors in the Word of the living God that was important enough to be corrected was all-important because of the work in which it existed, and we leave to the recklessness of Mr. Denison to insult the word of life, the bread sent down from heaven, the author of our existence and redemption, with the daring impudence of dividing errors in the Bible into important and unimportant ones. In our estimation, that conduct borders on profanity, and we shall never willingly be guilty of that. And Mr. Denison, who was not guilty of that outrage, Mr. Denison flagrantly without the least reason to justify him in it, charged that we were guilty of an attempt to mislead the public.

And now let him face his own conduct in this very crimination. We uttered the fact respecting the action of the Committee of the American Bible Society, in a public discussion in the newspapers, in which Mr. Denison supposed he was playing a conspicuous part. He said not one word then, when we were facing him before the people, in censure or malediction of the truth which we stated. Where was his sense of duty? Where was his love of truth? Where was his respect for the public? He had not a full party to our crime in permitting our statement to pass unchallenged? He was in the papers as the champion of the American Bible Society, and when it is considered that we were nothing but representatives of "the little corner on the corner of Walnut and Fourth" and the illustrious Rector of St. Paul's was the guardian of the people in this matter, what must be the estimate of the extent of the wickedness he perpetrated by permitting our statement to pass unchallenged and unrebuked? Who can tell the vast myriads who were misled, not by a statement from as humble a quarter as "the little corner on the corner of Walnut and Fourth," but by the conduct of the Rev. Mr. Denison in relation to that statement? It will not do for him to say that he knew nothing of the facts of the case, for the report of the committee had been published five years when we referred to it, and a plea of ignorance on the part of Mr. Denison would go far to confirm a suspicion that exists, that he assumed duties in the Discussion to which he was altogether unequal. And he is an officer also of an auxiliary to the American Bible Society. In his anxiety, therefore, to make a wicked, unimportant slander upon us, in his notable speech, he is reduced to this alternative: he was insensible either to the demands of truth and duty in the Discussion, or he was ignorant of an important event in the management of the Society whose interests he was endeavoring to defend, and either alternative is as humiliating a position as any man need to occupy. The position is one of his own seeking, and we leave him to find such enjoyment in it as may suit his ideas of pleasure.

The next crimination of this series was based on this statement in the discussion: "And more than that, at the very meeting of the Bible Society to which the report of this committee was made, Dr. Edward Robinson, the distinguished Presbyterian scholar, urged the Society to expunge Easter from the Bible as an utterly false rendering, which no man can justify. The Bible Society refused to do it as a matter of time-serving policy. But that Society, in its marginal Bibles, prints the words used by the Holy Spirit in the margin, and permits the Saxon idiom, Easter or Easter, to occupy the text of the Word of God!"

In allusion to this statement, Mr. Denison read a letter from Dr. Edward Robinson, which used language so harsh, that for a short space of time Mr. Denison pretended that he was ashamed to read it. It is pleasant to be able to think that he has a sense of shame. He covered the approaches to the harsh, ungentlemanly, and rude word used by Dr. Robinson, by relating an anecdote of Bishop Potter's remark respecting Abbott's Napoleon, that it is "a simple lie" or something to that effect. No treatment can justify him for the use of such language. In all our references to him he has been treated with the utmost deference and respect as one of the great scholars of whom America has reason to be proud. And when we stated what we believed to be his action in regard to the inexcusable forgery in the Word of God, to which we refer, we stated it to his honor. And it would now be infinitely more to his honor that our statement of his action should be true than that it is false. We made the statement upon the authority of a gentleman largely endorsed by Mr. Denison in the discussion and in his speech at the First Presbyterian Church. He told us in this city as a truth, and has published allusions to it in New York that demanded Dr. Robinson's attention. For Dr. Robinson's own sake we regret to hear that he denies the statement we published, for that denial places him before the public in a much worse position than the truth of our statement could place him. Let the reader now look at what Dr. Robinson cannot deny. The word of inspiration uses two Greek words in Acts xiii: 4, *to pascha*, meaning the passover. In our version one of the words of inspiration is thrown away and a forgery is substituted for the other. No being on earth pretends that *to pascha* has any allusion to Easter. That this subject was before the committee, of which Dr. Robinson was a member, we knew from his action! That committee made the following recommendation: "Of this kind the committee have added but two examples: one in Acts 12: 4, where opposite the word 'Easter' they have inserted: 'Gr. the passover.'" This is on the 29th page of the Report of the Committee, adopted May 1st, 1851. What word have we uttered about Dr. Edward Robinson that places him in such a position as that recommendation does? The recommendation is this: let the falsity remain in the text of inspiration, but let the truth be added to the margin, so that those who can purchase Marginal Bibles may learn what the Spirit of God says, but let the masses of the people who buy cheap Bibles, and the poor wretches to whom Bibles are given, have the falsehood in the text uncorrected, and let them remain in ignorance of what the Holy Spirit wrote. That is the plain English of the recommendation of the committee of which Dr. Edward Robinson was a leading member. In Matthew 22: 41, Dr. Robinson's committee corrected, not by the previous edition of King James's version, but by the Greek,

and make the text read "shall rise up in the judgment." What single reason can Dr. Robinson give for correcting two errors by the Greek and leaving thousands of errors as at present to disgrace the Divine Record? What answer can his conscience give to God or man for such acts? Why, for one example among thousands, did he permit Matthew 2: 16 to read—"Hered slew all the children that were in Bethlehem" when he knows that the Greek says—"all the male children?" It would have been infinitely more to his credit not to have acted on the committee than to limit himself to the acknowledgment—

"I know the right, and I approve it too, I hate the wrong and yet the wrong pursue."

Let our readers understand, then, that Dr. Robinson denies that he did his duty toward the word of God before the American Bible Society. When he had an opportunity of conferring a lasting benefit upon his fellow-beings he shrunk from the exercise of his knowledge and of the influence of his position. He exiled the divine truth to the margin, and left the falsehood, which he acknowledges was not written by the Holy Spirit, to riot in the world of inspiration. If the eschewon of his biblical scholarship is brightened any by such rubbing, he is welcome to the brightness.

Robinson's letter expressed an earnest desire that he had tried to expose this Revision movement. Most cordially do we hope that he will manage to find leisure for the work. We know of no gentleman on this continent whom we should more rejoice to see engaged in that exposition. We hope that the public, as well as ourselves, may yet enjoy that gratification, and we assure Dr. Robinson it will be a greater enjoyment to us than to himself.

We have thus given some more specimens of the grave criminalizations with which Mr. Denison attempted to brand the cause of Revision and the officers of the Revision Association in his speech. As a specimen of his unique logical gifts, we may mention that he made a premise that scholars cannot agree on proper renderings of the word of God, and, as proof of this absurd predicate, he said he had recently examined Bloomfield and Olshausen on a single passage, and they gave diametrically opposite views upon it, and—reader, be not startled—therefore all the scholars of the world must disagree, because Bloomfield and Olshausen did! Such logic as that may be left to fall to pieces of itself, as a rope of sand.

Mr. Denison uttered the notorious error that King James's version has been generally acceptable to the various religious denominations. A greater error never was uttered. There is not a page of history that sustains the reckless assertion. The Presbyterians of England and Scotland would not receive King James's version at all until they were driven to it by Archbishop Laud's deadly persecution, and each of the generations of Presbyterians has produced scholars who earnestly endeavored to bring about a revision of it. In the revision movement now going on, we have no scholars more active than the Presbyterians. Mr. Denison made an appeal to the Baptists not to run into the revision movement. His idea seemed to be that inasmuch as himself and his brother evangelists patronized the Baptists by recognizing them as evangelical, therefore, they should wear a yoke on their consciences. Is it possible that Mr. Denison does not know the fact that there is not a Baptist in North America who cares whether he classes him as evangelical or not? They know but one master, one ruler, one King, and they are now, as they have ever been, perfectly careless about the decrees of ecclesiastical tribunals, or the opinions of men. And why should they of any denomination? A revision of King James's version? It has been the fruitful parent of unnumbered persecutions of their congregations in England and America. It has scourged their numbers, confiscated their property, imprisoned and burned them at the stake. And from the beginning of the authorized version to the present time, the Baptists have always denounced that version as a false one. We have now before us, portions of a tract written by Leonard Busher, a Baptist, pleading against the bitter persecutions of the revision of the Bible. In that tract, written within three years after King James's version was made, the Baptists loudly complained of the "false translations" of that version, and that people have continued to bear this testimony to the present moment. The Methodists have pursued the same course. John Wesley made an extensive revision of the New Testament, which is now in circulation in this country. No scholar has ever uttered fiercer nor more denunciations of the false translations of the authorized version than Dr. Adam Clarke. And all the great lights of English and American Episcopacy, of course, have been similar testimony. Some of them, such as Hothorpe, have denounced that version as "absurdly literal."

But we have something tangible from present English Episcopacy. The Revision movement is, in England, going on with more zeal, if possible, than even in this country. The London Times mentions two immense meetings in London within the past few weeks, in favor of a revision of the Bible, and the proceedings were of the most satisfactory character. A distinguished dignitary of the Church of England is in the field, taking strong ground on the revision. In a letter recently published, Archbishop Allen blows the statements of Mr. Denison about the excellence of King James's version, and his assertions against revision, to pieces. We give the letter:

[From the London Times.]

LETTER FROM ARCHDEACON ALLEN.

THE ENGLISH BIBLE.—Sir: I regret to see, from the report of Lord Shaftesbury's speech in your columns of Saturday, the weight of his name influencing the public judgment against the effort made to clear our admirable version of the Holy Scriptures from what all who are capable of looking into the Greek Testament acknowledge to be defects. The question seems to me one of duty. We must be faithful men, do all in our power to give purely to our less instructed brethren the meaning of the original text. We must, as prudent men, seek to do this in the least objectionable way. It would, as I believe, answer every purpose if a loyal commission were issued to ten of the greatest scholars among our bishops and professors at the old universities, with direction to place in the margin such versions as seemed to nine-tenths of the commissioners preferable to the existing English text, permission being granted to ministers to read such corrections in their churches. By this I think we should get rid of the obscurities that arise (1) from the same English word standing for different Greek words, as in St. John i, 8, and v, 35; (2) from different English words standing for the same or cognate Greek words, as in Romans iii, 26; (3) from interpolation, as in St. Matthew xx, 23; (4) from change in the English tongue, as in 1 Corinthians iv, 4; (5) from a faulty text, as in 1 John v, 7; (6) from not attending to the article.

All who have read the Scriptures in public must have wished to read "Joshua," in Acts vii, 45, and Hebrews ix, 8.

It does not seem desirable to leave corrections of the text to be made by ministers in their sermons. I am unable to speak of the Old Testament. Most have, as I believe, wished that the sacred name were printed as it is in Exodus vi, 3. Some one has observed that if this had been done Socinianism would have been almost impossible.

I am, sir, your faithful servant,
JOHN ALLEN, Archdeacon of Salop,
Diocese of Litchfield.

Presb. Shrewsbury, Dec. 1.

In the presence of such facts as these, what becomes of Mr. Denison's statements about the character of the authorized version? But let the reader reflect a moment. What can surpass the slavery, the unrighteousness, the defiance of all truth, that is portrayed in Archdeacon Allen's letter? He admits that, all over England, persons professing to teach divine truth have to read falsehoods, interpolations, perversions, and obscurities in the pulpit, and pass them off as the word of God, not daring to correct them! Is that the liberty, or the love of truth with which Christ seals his people? Is not time that this worse than heathenish idolatry toward King James's version, this profanity, were put to the matter of surprise that infidelity fattens upon such impurity?

Mr. Denison announced that the Bible Union was either dead or should be, after the exposition made of its affairs by its late President. The wish is father to the thought. At the anniversary of the Bible Union, a committee of as able, honest, independent gentlemen as ever investigated a subject in this country, took all of President Maclay's charges in hand, and invited him to be present at their meetings to make accusations, an invitation he failed to meet. That committee, with the fullest evidence

before them, declared that there was not a shadow of truth in Maclay's charges, and he acquiesced in the decree. There never was a more perfect bankruptcy than Father Maclay exhibited when brought to the test. And since that time the Bible Union and Revision Association have been prospering beyond all former example. In every department of the enterprise the prosperity is beyond our most sanguine expectations, of which Mr. Denison will see ample proof very soon, no doubt greatly to his chagrin and sorrow. If he likes to preach the funeral discourse, either of the Bible Union or of the Revision Association, let him choose the corner of Walnut and Fourth, and he may reasonably calculate on cumbering the earth a long time.

We promised to say something of Mr. Denison's broodings over Greek and classical literature. He charged that the Revision Association is a body of paltry pretenders to learning, when not a word nor act of ours can be appealed to in proof that we have ever made the least claim to the profession of learning or use for it. But Mr. Denison knows that we will make these pretensions for himself, and now we will examine the foundation of the claim. We shall cut to the heart of Mr. Denison's religious phrasology, to see what kind of "eagles come from his duck eggs."

In a discourse on baptism, delivered by Mr. Denison in this city, he asked: "Can it be possible that the common people can settle these grave scriptural questions? It is absurd to think it. For this reason the Episcopal Church requires that her ministry, with a few exceptions, shall be trained three years in Greek." And now, reader, look at the illustration Mr. Denison gave of the critical benefits of his Greek training. He undertook to say that, if he immersed, he had carried his point. He went to the 7th chapter of Mark, 4th verse, where the Saviour upbraids the Jews with their baptisms of cups, brazen vessels, tables, &c. Mr. Denison seized upon the word *tables* to show that immersion could not be intended for them. But, in order to give the idea a death blow, he called in the aid of his imagination to make the tables so long that the pool of Siloam could not have immersed them. In hot haste after this blunder he described the Jews as reclining at length around the tables when they ate their meals.

Now all this blundering came from not knowing that, in the Greek, the word *trichlinium* means a table, and as the trichlinium upon which they reclined when eating was covered with mats, pieces of carpet, or linen cloth, those articles were called *beds*, and were the very things the Saviour alluded to in the 7th chapter, 4th verse of Mark. Instead of lying at length around the table, the Jews stretched themselves on these beds, across the trichlinium, with their heads toward the table, and occupied no more room at their tables than we do. They spilt gravies, meats, and such things, on these beds, and washed them by immersion just as the Saviour did, and just as we do table cloths now. And if Mr. Denison had any acquaintance with classical literature, he would have known the facts we have mentioned, as to the position at table. Plutarch and Pliny both humorously mention that they could always tell, as soon as they saw the feeders on the trichlinium, the state of the appetite. Those who were hungry were lying flat, using both hands, while those somewhat sated were turned upon the side, resting the head on one hand and feeding with the other. Now let Mr. Denison be careful in his next assault on the Revision Association how he challenges comparisons in learning. And he must excuse from his display of his critical power a little. Inasmuch as he has excited among the friends of Revision, by his announcement, in his marvelous speech at the Bible meeting, that, if we translate baptizo by the word immerse, "he'll fight it." We transmitted news of this threat to the revisers of the Bible Union, so that they may be on their guard and be prepared for the worst.

In our next we shall examine the relative claims of ancient and modern scholarship, and endeavor to speak more at large upon the progress of the cause of Revision, before which, in our judgment, all other causes sink into insignificance. A sentence of truth and of what was due to the maligned character, principles, and conduct of numbers of men, known to us as among the best of living beings, compelled us to notice Mr. Denison's misrepresentations, and for his own sake we hope he will not compel us to repeat a notice of him. We did nothing whatever to provoke his assault, and we will not take one quietly from him. There was neither a motion before the Society on which he inflicted his harangue, nor a necessity on the part of that Society or of Mr. Denison for an attack upon the Revision Association and Bible Union, especially one filled with the most respectable personalities with which Mr. Denison disgraced and disgraced his speech.

JAMES EDMUNDS,

T. S. BELL.

Revision Association Rooms, corner of Fourth and Walnut, Louisville.

DIED.

In this city on Friday morning, January 16, GEORGE NELSON, youngest son of Mary E. and Dr. John Lloyd, in the second year of his age.

In Portland, on the 13th instant, of scarlet fever, ELIA CALVERT, only daughter of George A. and Julia A. Scott, aged 2 years, 5 months, and 15 days.

In Portland, on the 14th inst., of scarlet fever, HATTIE, only child of Richard E. and Olivia Larkin, aged 22 months and 3 days.

HELMHOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION
Highly Concentrated Compound Fluid
EXTRACT BUCHU

FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE BLADDER, KIDNEY, Uterine, and Sexual Organs.
JOY TO THE WORLD!
It cures all Diseases of the BLADDER, KIDNEY, GRAVEL, DIAPHRASIS, OBSTRUCTIONS.

And all diseases arising from excesses and imprudences in life.
NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED SUFFERERS.
And removes all improper discharges from the Bladder, Kidneys, or Sexual Organs, whether existing in the MALE OR FEMALE.

From whatever cause they may have originated, and NO MATTER OF HOW LONG STANDING.
Giving health and vigor to the frame.
DEBILITY, brought on by abuse, a most terrible disease, which has brought thousands of the human family to untimely graves, thus blighting the brilliant hopes of a noble youth, can be cured by the use of this

INFALLIBLE REMEDY.
BEWARE OF QUACK NOTREBES AND QUACK DOCTORS.
HELMHOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU

Is prepared directly according to the RULES OF PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY, with the greatest accuracy and chemical knowledge, and care devoted to its compilation. Its popularity has extended in all directions, and whether used in town, country, hospital, or private practice, with great success. Henceforth let it be understood, for the proofs are too overwhelming to be contradicted, that Helmhold's Highly Concentrated Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu is the most valuable remedy ever offered to the afflicted.

The mass of voluntary testimony in possession of the proprietor is immense, embracing names well-known to CELEBRATED PHYSICIANS AND DISTINGUISHED CLERGYMEN.

See Professor Dewees's valuable work on the Practice of Physic and most of the late standard works on Medicine. This medicine, which is perfectly pleasant in its taste and odor, but immediate in its action, and is taken by persons of either sex, without hindrance from business or medical advice, as explicitly and responsibly certificates to convince the most sceptical will accompany each bottle.

Price \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5. Delivered to any address. Prepared and sold by H. P. HELMHOLD, Practical and Analytical Chemist, No. 52 South Tenth street, below Chestnut.

To be had of RAYMOND & PATTON and BELL, TALBOT & CO., and of Druggists and Dealers throughout the United States, Canada, and British Provinces.

KNIVES AND FORKS, ODD FORKS, CANDLE-SPINDLES, Spoons, Forks, Shovels, Coal Scoops, &c., &c., for sale by JAS. B. SLAUGHTER.

LOUISVILLE, JANUARY 19.

Tobacco.—Sales at the warehouses of 6 hhd of \$15. 70, 75, 10, 10, 15, 15. Manufactured tobacco.—small sales of Virginia at 26¢/30¢. Sugar.—sales of 13 hhd choice N. O. at 12¢, 10 hhd fair at 11¢, 30 hhd reduced at 13¢/14¢. Coffee.—sales of common Rio at 10¢/11¢ and prime at 11¢/12¢. Molasses.—small sales plantation at 72¢. Provisions.—no transactions reported, prices nominal and holders firm. Flour has advanced.—sales of 100 hhd at \$5 75¢/80¢, and shipped at \$5 50¢/55¢. Wheat unchanged at \$1 10¢/11¢ for red and white. Whisky is in good demand and market bare of raw, which we quote at 22¢/23¢. Sheetings.—sales of 10 bales Cancellation at 9¢/10¢.

CINCINNATI, JANUARY 17, P. M.

Flour market remains firm, without essential change.—sales of 150 hhd at \$5 40¢, the receipts since noon yesterday only amount to 400 hhd. Whisky market continues buoyant.—sales of 400 hhd at 22¢ and 150 hhd from wagons at 22½¢. Provisions.—after our report yesterday the particulars of some heavy transactions were made public, comprising 1,600 hhd mess pork at \$17 50¢, 400 hhd extra at \$17 75¢, 50 hhd thin mess at \$17 50¢/18¢, 50 hhd bulk mess at 8½¢, 13,000 lbs and 60,000 lbs shoulders at 7½¢, to-day mess pork is held at \$18 and bulk meat a shade higher than the above quotations. Groceries.—nothing new in the market worthy of note, but the demand continues lively, with sales of 30 bags coffee at 11¢ and 20 hhd fair Cuba sugar at 10½¢. Wheat continues in good demand.—sales at \$1 13¢/14¢ for red and \$1 12¢/13¢ for white, 400 hhd white at \$1 20¢ delivered, 500 hhd red delivered at \$1 15¢. Corn is in good demand and prices firm at 52¢ for old and 50¢ for new. Rye is in fair demand and price at 44¢. Oats are in good demand.—sales at 42¢/44¢, 600 bush at 44¢. Barley is in fair request at \$1 35¢/1 50¢ for fall and \$1 45¢/1 48¢ for spring.

New York, January 17, P. M.

Cotton market is steady to-day.—sales of 3,000 bales milled Orleans at 13½¢ and uplands at 12½¢, the steamer's news being received too late to have any effect on the market. Flour market has advanced 5¢, with a better demand for export and home consumption.—sales of 10,000 lbs at \$6 30¢/65¢ for common to straight State, 65¢/68¢ for extra State, 65¢/68¢ for super fine Western, 68¢/70¢ for 10 for extra Western, 68¢/70¢ for 10 for common to good extra Ohio, closing Western. Canadian flour.—sales of 400 hhd at \$4 87¢/50¢. Rye flour.—sales of 500 hhd at \$5 12¢. Cornmeal.—sales of 700 hhd Brandywine at 65¢/75¢. Wheat is firmer.—sales of 100 hhd at \$1 58¢/1 62¢ for Southern Red, 11,000 hhd Milwaukee club at \$1 50¢. Rye is scarce and firm.—sales at 45¢/46¢ for small and large parcels delivered. Barley is firm and quiet at \$1 02¢/1 22¢. Barley-malt firm at \$1 40¢/1 45¢. Corn is buoyant.—sales of 25,000 bush at 72¢/75¢ in store for mixed Western delivered, closing firmly at the latter price. Oats are firm and active at 45¢/46¢ for State and 50¢/52¢ for Western. Whisky market is excited and 20 7/8 gallon higher.—sales of 1,000 hhd at 27½¢/28¢, closing firm at the latter price. Pork market firm.—sales 800 hhd at \$17 75¢/18¢ for new prime, \$19 for prime mess, \$19 75¢/19 87¢ for old mess, \$20 75¢/20 87¢ for new mess, \$23 for clear mess. Beef is firm and unchanged.—sales of 400 hhd at \$9 25¢/10 for country prime, \$10 50¢/12 50¢ for old packed Chicago, \$16 for extra mess. Beef hams firm.—sales of 150 hhd at \$18¢/20¢. Prime mess beef is nominal at \$20¢/25¢. Dressed hogs have advanced to 9¢/10¢, with a good demand. Cut meats are firmer.—sales of 400 hhd at 8¢ for shoulders, 10¢/10½¢ for hams. Bacon steady and nominally the same. Lard is steady.—sales of 450 hhd at 12½¢/13¢. Butter is steady at 15¢/16¢ for Ohio and 19¢/20¢ for State. Cheese is steady at 10¢/10½¢. Coffee is dull and 3/4¢ 7/8 lower.—sales at 10¢/10½¢ for Rio. Sugar is firm. Molasses buoyant at 80¢ for New Orleans. Tobacco is firm. Spirits turpentine is dull. Rice is buoyant. Freight is dull.

Money is easy and in good demand. Exchange nominal. Stocks are quiet but firm.—New York Central 93½, Hudson 33, Reading 82½, Erie 62½, Michigan Southern 87½, Michigan Central 95, Cleveland and Pittsburgh 50½, Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati 165.

New Orleans, January 17.

Cotton.—sales to-day of 5,000 bales at 1/2¢ decline, sales at 12½¢/12½¢, sales for the week of 63,000 bales, receipts last week 45,500 bales, stock in port 497,000 bales, receipts ahead of last year 32,500. Sugar dull. Flour dull. Red wheat \$1 50 and white \$1 60. Corn dull at 13¢/14¢. Rice at 8¢. Western mess pork \$20. Coffee steady at 10¢/10½¢. Sales of the week 16,000 bags, receipts last week 12,000 bags, and stock in port 86,500 bags. Freight—cotton to Liverpool is dull at 9-16d. Exchange on London 6½, and on New York 1 1/2 cent discount.

The Cincinnati Commercial, of Saturday, 1857.

We have to notice the removal of an active speculative dealer in flour, for provisions with an advance in new pork. The sales since our last report, including those reported in another place, reach 700,000 the bulk meat at 7½¢/8¢ for shoulders and sides, and 400 hhd mess pork at \$17 50¢/18¢. Contracts for the latter, maturing in April, were transferred at \$18, and at the close good lots on the spot were held at this figure. We heard of no sales of lard.